

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL 11.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.

NO. 12.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST MAIN STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50
For six months, : : : : : 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For square of 10 lines or less, 1 wk., \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 75 cts.

Longer advertisements at the same rate.
A fraction over even square or squares,
counted as a square. These are the terms
for transient advertisements; a reasonable
deduction will be made to regular adver-
tisers.

Notices of appointment of adminis-
trators and legal notices of like character to
be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.

For Township officers, each \$1 00
For County " " 2 50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Notary Public,

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry
Counties, Indiana. July 19, '69-y

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted
to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office
in the Courier Building, on West Main street.

G. T. B. Carr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Office on the South side of the Public Square,
Sept. 20, '68.

L. Q. DEBRULER. W. A. TRAYLOR.
DEBRULER & TRAYLOR,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to collections.
March 20, '68-y

MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER.
Attys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in Courts of Dubois
County.

Special attention given to the
Collection of Claims.
April 17, '68

F. HAHN & CO.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
TROY, IND.

DEALERS IN

Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.
Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors,
TROY, INDIANA.

Sept. 20, '67-6m*

Furniture! Furniture!
THE undersigned informs the
public that he has now, and
will constantly keep on hand,
a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He
respectfully invites those desiring anything in his line,
to call and examine his stock before purchasing else-
where, as he is confident he can please them, at his new
shop, on the corner of the Public Square, west of the
court-house.
November 19, 1867. JACOB ALLES.

C. STEGE, H. REILING, JOS. HAXTHAUSER
STEGE, REILING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Teas,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,

MARKET STREET,

North side between Second & Third Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the country.
Nov. 12, '68-1f.

VALENTINE MERCKER.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
CORNER OF WEST MAIN & PORTERSVILLE STS
JASPER, INDIANA.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good as-
sortment of homemade Boots and
Shoes, which he offers for sale at the
most reasonable prices. He also
makes and repairs work with neat-
ness and dispatch. Thankful for the
liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, he solicits,
and will endeavor to merit a further extension of the
same.
June 4, '68-1f.

GLASS WARE.
A great variety, and of the best quality at low prices,
at the Drug Store.
Oct. 6, '68

ESSAY ON MAN.

The Comparison of Man and the Ape. Contin-
ued. The "Age of Stone"—The "Age of
Bronze."

Indeed! here's something that would
indicate
The handiwork of Man—but of the
rudest state:
Some implement of war—but in truth
'tis such

(Be't to its praise) could not accomplish
much.

Some for defence against the savage
beast;

And for that end they're better than the
first;

Some house-hold goods—ah, here we also
so find!

(And why that smile, tho' of the rudest
kind;

Go to the forest of America's wild,
And see the implements of Nature's
child.*

I woen you'll find something in our own
age

That still proclaim the time of a "Stone
Age,"†

And see the heaps of coals—they too pro-
claim

Our savage sires inferred the use of flame.
But more than this the thinking mind
can see—

Can it be true some funeral mystery?
Can it then be that in that heathen time,
Those savages long'd for another clime?

That "way in that dark, dim primeval day
The soul, too, felt of Heaven's enlightening
ray—

"The soul, uneasy and confined from
home,

Rests and expatiates in a life to come."

Ah! can you show something that, too,
does say,

Here was the home of gorilla chimpan-
zee:

Something that speaks for them an intel-
lect:

Some work—some sign—by which we
may detect

That Man and Ape were once co-equal—
then,

That Man's the child of the Orang-utan—
And list the echoes answer until then

There is a dark deep chasm 'tween Ape
and Man.

Nor then, nor ever, were the Apes and
Man.

In that dim age, on a co-equal stand:
Nor then nor now, nor any other time,
Some token that proclaims, "Lo here's
the tool.

The work of brain and hand; some high-
er rule

Than brute form'd this—'twas some re-
flective will—

And 'tis the work of chimpanzee gorilla!"
But we must on, and seek for Man's car-
rier.

And other tokens greet us every where:
A page of history of a higher kind,
In whose instructive page th' inquisitive
mind

Detects a nobler age, 'mid various zones
Of the wide Earth—it is the "Age of
Bronze,"‡

Amid the plains of Asia's broad domain:
Amid the wastes of Africa's arid sand;

Amid the land we call our Father-land:
Amid the wilds of far America;

The scattered isles of Oceania.
Deep buried there beneath th' alluvial
soil,

You find the works, the "Medals" of
Man's toil.

And where 's the apes? is it still left
behind?

Then true 't must be it 's of a different
kind—

But onward still is the career of Man,
And now I hope you'll grant my former
plan,

And to the simile of the highest class
Compare a Virgil, Cicero, Laplace:

Compare the works of ancient Thebes
and Rome;

Of Athens then, and then of christen-
dom

With the great deeds—(but echo an-
swers deeds.)

Of the gorilla—a bed of sticks and reeds—
Arise! ye temples and ye marble halls
Of ancient Thebes, and from your fune-
ral palls

Awake! ye mummies and proclaim to
Man,

Are ye the offspring of the Orang-utan.

*Wilson, Daniel—Pre-Historic Man.
†Lyle C. Antiquity of Man
1864.

Ferdinand, March 12, '69. M. F.

Comedians.

When may we think a woman is past
recovery? When she is speechless.

Why is an incorrect writer like a peace-
making man? Because he rights wrong,
(writes wrong.)

Why is it said, "It is better to have a
bad wife than a good one?" Because she
brings one soonest to repentance.

Why is the Czar of all Russias like
Christmas? Because he is an enemy to
Turkey.

At what time was Adam married?
Upon his wedding Eve.

Why is going to the play like last
week? It is pastime (past time.)

Taking Pictures.

A correspondent of the American
Union says a neighbor of his, a dentist,
had a room directly below a photograph-
ist, and there were constantly little mis-
takes making—the dentist and the pho-
tographist getting confounded by stran-
gers with very ludicrous results. The
dentist had a boy, the very conceited and
embodiment of mischief, who was al-
ways engaged in some pranks, and gave
his principal much trouble. One day,
while the dentist was out for a few mo-
ments, he returned to find his three
chairs filled by an Irishman and two of
his female friends, who sat seriously and
solemnly looking at a tin kettle that was
on the shelf before them.

"Well," said he, "what do you want?"

"Whist! will ye?" replied the man,
not moving.

"But what are you doing here?" he re-
peated.

"Whist, now, I tell ye," repeated Mic-
key.

"But," said irate dentist, "what the d—l
have you taken possession of my premi-
ses for?"

"Whist, now, and don't you see we are
having our pictures taken?"

"Well, this is no picture room any way.
'Tis up stairs."

An isn't the young divil a pictur maker
either?"

"No."

"Then, bedad, where is he? The young
palpeen told us to set down and look at
the tin kettle, and we'd git our picties;
an', begorra! we've bin doing so for the
last half hour, and narry a pictie do I see
yet!"

He went up stairs, breathing maledic-
tions on the head of the "young divil"
who had played the trick on him.

Newspaper Spoogers.

We don't know who is the author, nei-
ther do we care. We reprint the article
for the special benefit of material refer-
red to in this locality. The number of
this class of public nuisance is large, and
they are everywhere present. They make
it a practice to always be about
whenever a paper is left in a store, of-
fice, barber shop, bar-room, or even for-
themselves into private dwellings for a
"glance at your paper." They do not
always stop here. Often they fold up the
paper, and taking advantage of an op-
portunity when no one is looking, put it
in their pocket and sneak off, to enjoy their
plunder in secret. This practice is in-
dulged in by many who are, pecuniarily,
abundantly able to buy their news at the
same rate paid by others; but, ask them
to subscribe, and they make such a poor
mouth about their poverty, that one is
tempted to get out his purse and bestow
upon them a small sum in charity.—
Watch these fellows. They don't be-
lieve in the motto of "live and let live,"
but would suffer the poor printer to be
buried in irretrievable poverty before
they would assist him to the tune of tune
of two dollars a year!

An Eastern man, seeing "how the
cat jumps," publishes the following ad-
vertisement:

"WANTED.—A young man of respect-
able parentage and good looks desires to
correspond with a young lady of similar
qualities, with a view to matrimony.—
She must be related to General Grant.—
None others need apply. Cousin prefer-
red but no objection to an aunt, if not too
aged."

A day or two ago a workman,
while excavating in a gravel-pit on the
bank of the Wabash, near Vincennes, un-
earthed a considerable quantity of silver
plate, church ornaments, crucifixes, cen-
sers, silver-candlesticks, etc. These arti-
cles bore the appearance of having been
buried half a century or more, and as the
priests have given no explanation of the
matter, it is involved in mystery.

A notice posted on a bridge near
Athens, Georgia, imposes a fine for driv-
ing over it faster than a walk; "if a ne-
gro, twenty-five lashes on the back. N. B.—
Half the above reward will be given to
the informant."

Oranges are cheaper than apples
in Covington. The former sell at thirty-
five cents per dozen, while for the latter
forty cents a dozen is asked.

"The Man Without a Country."

Whether or not the person who bears
this pseudonym was the subject of a clev-
erly concocted fable or not, it is at least
a singular case. The person who was
said to have borne this title was Phillip
Nolan, a notice of whose death appeared
last year in a New York journal. It
ran thus: "Died on board the United
States corvet, Levant, on the 11th day of
May, Phillip Nolan." The story is as
follows: When Aaron Burr made his
first dashing expedition down to New
Orleans, in 1805, he met a lieutenant nam-
ed Phillip Nolan, belonging to the Legion
of the West. The young officer became
infatuated with the brilliant statesman,
who enlisted in his treasonable schemes.
The authorities suspected Nolan of be-
ing an accomplice of Burr's, and, on the
court-martial, the impetuous youth cried
out, in a fit of frenzy: "D—n the
United States! I wish I may never hear
of the United States again." These
words shocked the revolutionary officers
that formed the court-martial, and Nolan
was condemned to be sent on board a
vessel, where he was never again to
hear the words United States, and the in-
structions received were as follows:

"WASHINGTON," (with the date which)
must have been late in 1807.)

"Sir You will receive from Lieuten-
ant Neale the person of Phillip Nolan,
late a lieutenant in the United States
army.

"This person on his trial by court-
martial expressed with an oath the wish
that he might never hear of the United
States again.

"The court sentenced him to have his
wishes fulfilled.

"For the present, the execution of the
order is intrusted by the President to
this department.

"You will take the prisoner on board
your ship, and keep him there with such
other precautions as shall prevent his
escape.

"You will provide him with such
quarters, rations and clothing as would
be proper for an officer of his late rank,
if he were a passenger on your vessel on
the business of his government.

"The gentlemen on board will make
any arrangements agreeable to them-
selves regarding his society. He is to be
exposed to no indignity of any kind, nor
is ever unnecessarily to be reminded
that he is a prisoner.

"But under no circumstances is he
ever to hear of his country or see any
information regarding it; and you will
specially caution all officers under your
command to take care that, in the vari-
ous indulgences which may be granted,
this rule, in which his punishment is in-
volved, shall not be broken.

"It is the intention of the Govern-
ment that he shall never again see the
country which he has disowned. Before
the end of your cruise you will receive
orders which will give effect to this in-
tention. Respectfully, yours,

"W. SOUTHARD,
"For the Secretary of the Navy."

Nolan seems to have passed from ves-
sel, to vessel, and to have remained a
prisoner for over sixty years, and was
made the subject of innumerable tradi-
tions and palpable myths. He was strictly
guarded, and the name of the United
States never mentioned to him. It is
generally supposed, however, that this
myth was originated during the recent
war by some highly imaginative individ-
ual who desired to institute compari-
sons and similes between Nolan and the
rebel leaders. Of course, Nolan repen-
ted of his folly, and died deeply regret-
ting the incautious words that condem-
ned him to a life of imprisonment, which
was probably more painful, as it pre-
vented him from interfering in the poli-
tics of the country.

Printers.

Printers are unlike other classes of
men. Their vocation imparts to them
an intelligence that does not result from
any other business. Dealing with lan-
guage exclusively, in its combination of
of letters, words, sentences, and para-
graphs, they are constantly brought in-
to communion with thoughts and their
working, and thus insensibly become im-
bued with the ideas of those minds
whose creations they help to embody
into those forms that give them to the
world. They literally get grammar at
their fingers' ends while picking up the
types that form sentences that are gram-
matical. Spelling comes to them as nat-
ural as breathing, for they fall into cor-
rect orthography through force of habit.
The characteristics of printers are not
so favorable to personal thrift as those of
other professions. They partake of the
nature of artists in some degree, and are
generally liberal to a fault, thoughtless
of the future, and frequently improvi-
dent for the present—flush when in a
good situation, and dead broke when on
a tramp. They may be said to be work-
ing Bohemians of the world of opera-
tives.—[Exchange Paper.

Snooks wonders where all the pil-
low cases go. He says he never asked
a woman what she was making while en-
gaged on plain sewing, without being
told that it was pillow cases.

The Propositions of the Democratic Mem- bers of the Legislature to the Republican

The Democratic members of the Le-
gisature met in caucus, and adopted
three propositions for the settlement of
the differences that caused their resig-
nation at the late regular session.

We append a copy of the propositions
submitted to the Republican members
by the Democratic members, with the
letter accompanying them:

LETTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7, 1869.

To the Republican Senators and Members of the House
of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a com-
mittee of the Democratic Senators now
in office, with a view of securing all ne-
cessary and proper legislation for the
State, respectfully submit to you the fol-
lowing proposition, and request an early
answer thereto in writing.

JAMES BRADLEY, Senator.
E. HENDERSON, Senator.
J. R. COFFROTH, Representative.
W. K. ADAMS, Representative.

PROPOSITIONS.

On behalf of a large majority of the
voters of Indiana, we feel authorized to
offer the following propositions to Re-
publican Senators and members in the
special session, called for the 8th instant,
for the purpose of engaging in the or-
dinary and proper legislation for the
State, as indicated by the Governor in
his proclamation convening the General
Assembly, and will proceed with such
legislation at once and without unneces-
sary delay; and when such legislation
shall have been completed, each Sena-
tor and Representative will place his re-
signation in the hands of the Governor,
to the end that a new Legislature may
be chosen, so that in the selection of
members the will of the people may be
indicated upon the ratification or rejec-
tion of the proposed Fifteenth amend-
ment to the Constitution of the United
States; and the said amendment shall
not be considered or acted upon at the
said special session.

II. Or the Republican members in
said special session, to engage in and
complete such ordinary and proper leg-
islation, and also for the purpose of
passing an act to take the sense of the
people of Indiana, at such time and in
such manner as may therein be provid-
ed, no attempt shall be made to consid-
er and ratify the same at such special
session.

III. Or the Democratic members will
meet the Republican members in said
special session, to engage in such ordi-
nary and proper legislation for the
State; provided that said proposed Fif-
teenth amendment shall not be consid-
ered or acted upon in either branch of
said special session.

In submitting these propositions it is
proper to suggest that neither of them
involves any public inconvenience, nor
peril to the public interests, but leaves
the question of negro suffrage for the
short time until the people can be heard
thereon, where the fathers left it, and as
it has remained during all the years of
the Government's history. It is proper
further to suggest, that an authoritative
agreement to either one of these propo-
sitions in advance will restore harmony,
facilitate the transaction the public busi-
ness, and promote the interests of the
State and of the people, and will leave
with the people, where it properly be-
longs, the grave question of changing the
character and powers of the Govern-
ment.

Incorporated.

Articles of association of the Evans-
ville and Indianapolis Railroad Com-
pany, were filed in the Secretary's of-
fice yesterday. The Company has a cap-
ital of \$800,000, divided into shares of
fifty dollars each, and is organized for
the purpose of constructing a railroad
from Evansville to a village named Chel-
sea near Washington, Daviess county,
passing through the counties of Van-
derburgh, Gibson, Pike and Daviess, on
the line of the Evansville, Indianapolis
and Cleveland Short Line Railroad.—
The distance is about fifty-five miles.—
At Chelsea the road will connect, we be-
lieve, with the Indianapolis and Vin-
cennes road. The incorporators are all
Eastern men with one exception, being
residents of Brooklyn, New York, and
Hartford, Connecticut. The Directors
for the first year are: Francis Fellows,
John J. Merritt, James Morrison, Geo.
Merritt, Edward H. Brown, Francis Fel-
lows, Junior, and Charles E. Fellows.—
Indianapolis Sentinel.

Wishes of ladies: First, a hus-
band; second, a fortune; third, a baby;
fourth, a trip to Europe; fifth, a better
looking dress than any of her neighbors';
sixth, to be well battered with flattery;
seventh, to have nothing to do in particu-
lar; eighth, to be handsome, which is
sometimes commendable, since to be
plain, or less, is a defect; ninth, to be
thought well of, which is also commenda-
ble, except it be from those whose opin-
ions are worthless; tenth, to make a
sensation; eleventh, to attend a wedding;
twelfth, to be always considered under
thirty.